

SOME NEW SPECIES OF CERYX WALLENGREN (LEPIDOPTERA, CTENUCHIDAE)

BY

NICHOLAS S. OBRAZTSOV

Sea Cliff, N.Y., U.S.A.

Ceryx darlingtoni spec. nov.

FEMALE. Antennae simple, entirely black. Head yellow, only a streak between the antennae, and palpi, black. Patagia black, yellow at the sides; tegulae yellow with black end-hairs. Thorax black with a larger yellow posterior spot; pectus dark brown yellow with one yellow spot on each side. Legs, brown. Abdomen black; first tergite yellow edged at the sides; second to fifth segments (incl.) with yellow postsegmental girdles. Wings black with large hyaline spots. Length of the forewing: 13 mm.

Below the middle cell of the forewing a long spot (spots m_1 and m_3 fused together) reaching from the wing basis to the middle of the vein Cu_2 , and with the lower angle almost reaching to the tornus; the spot (m_2) in the middle cell wedge-shaped, almost as long as the cell; an elongated spot (m_4) between the veins R_5 and M_1 ; a smaller extra spot above it; two elongated, almost equal spots (m_5 and m_6), one located between the veins M_2 and M_3 , and the other between M_3 and Cu_1 ; the lower of these spots reaches almost the termen; all forewing spots as broad as the corresponding wing cells. Hindwing with a large, ovate spot between the veins A_2 and M_2 .

TYPE. Monotype, female, Atherton Tableland, Lake Barrine, North Queensland, at about 2800 feet altitude, 1932 (P. J. DARLINGTON, Jr.) (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University).

REMARKS. Similar to *C. exapta* (Swinh.) but the legs not yellow, five yellow abdominal girdles instead of six, and no extra spot between the forewing veins Cu_1 and Cu_2 . Belongs to Section II, C, (?b), a^1 , (c^2) (HAMPSON, 1898).

Ceryx calcuni spec. nov.

MALE. Antennae bipectinate, entirely black. Head black; lateral streaks behind the eyes white. Patagia and greatest part of tegulae black, the latter with white shoulders. Thorax brownish black; pectus without any markings. Legs brown, slightly opalescent. Abdomen greenish black; first tergite whitish scaled; postsegmental borders of second, third, fourth and fifth segments white, on the second segment only at the sides; the bands narrow, more developed at the dorsal surface. Wings greenish black, with white, hyaline, slightly whitish-haired spots; six spots on the forewing, two on the hindwing. Length of the forewing: 17 mm.

The basal spot (m_1) of the forewing subquadrate; a similarly shaped, slightly

longer spot (m_2) in the middle cell, above and between the bases of the veins Cu_1 and Cu_2 ; a much broader and longer, almost transverse spot (m_3) between the veins Cu_2 and A_2 ; a small spot (m_4) below the base of the vein R_4 ; two larger, semioval spots (m_5 and m_6), one between the veins M_2 and M_3 , and the other between M_3 and Cu_1 ; the lower of these spots longer. Hindwing with a large basal spot extended from the lower border of the middle cell to the dorsum; a separate, round, large distal spot between the veins M_2 and Cu_2 .

TYPE. Monotype, male, "Java Sea" (CALCOEN) (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden).

REMARK. The new species belongs to Section II, A (HAMPSON, 1898); there it is the single species with white abdominal markings.

Ceryx giloloënsis spec. nov.

FEMALE. Antennae serrate, black, yellowish white tipped. Head and body brown, slightly shot with yellow. Patagia, tegulae, and legs brown; pectus with two yellow patches on each side. Abdomen dark brown, shot with green; first and fifth tergites with a small, yellow middle patch each; fifth segment with similar lateral patches, one on each side. Wings dark brown, shot with violet; spots hyaline, separate; discal scaling somewhat darker. Length of the forewing: 18 mm.

Forewing with six spots: a small, elongated spot (m_1) at the wing base below the middle cell; the largest, heart-shaped spot (m_2) in the middle cell; a rhomboidal spot (m_3) below it; oval spots (m_4 , m_5 and m_6) between the veins R_5 and M_1 , and M_2 and Cu_1 . Hindwing with two small spots: an elongated basal spot below the middle cell; another, distal spot outward of the vein Cu_2 , nearer to the tornus than to the middle cell.

TYPE. Monotype, female, Kalam, Island Gilolo, Moluccas, 29 May, 1914 (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University).

REMARKS. The new species belongs to Section II, A (HAMPSON, 1898) and has there no close relationship. Possibly a separate genus should be established for this species because of the hind tibiae with terminal spurs only.

Ceryx vespella spec. nov.

FEMALE. Antennae slightly serrate, entirely black. Head and patagia entirely yellow; palpi brownish; tegulae yellow (edge hairs missing). Thorax (scaling very damaged) with a yellow posterior patch; pectus with yellow patches at sides. Legs brown with yellow scaling (this latter very damaged). Abdomen (scaling damaged) with first tergite and girdles on second to seventh segments (incl.), yellow; sixth and seventh sternites entirely yellow; tip of abdomen with pale, brownish yellow wool. Wings hyaline, narrowly black bordered and with veins black scaled. Length of the forewing: 11 mm.

Forewing with the subcostal area hyaline; a narrow, black discal patch; the area between the veins M_1 and M_2 filled out by black, before the wing border and the discal patch hyaline; the black wing border slightly dilated at the vein Cu_1 . Hindwing with a black border forming a minute tooth at the vein Cu_2 .

TYPE. Monotype, female, Gempol, East Java, low country, 22 December, 1939 (H. BOSCHMA) (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden).

REMARKS. Very similar to *C. vespina* (Rothsch.) from Borneo but the veins M_2 and M_3 of the forewing separate, the black fascia between the veins M_1 and M_2 incomplete, head (not only the frons as in *vespina*) and patagia yellow; ventral surface of the abdomen not black on the three terminal segments. Belongs to Section II, A, a (HAMPSON, 1898).

Ceryx morobeensis spec. nov.

FEMALE. Antennae simple, brown black. Head black; frons streaks behind the eyes yellow. Patagia and tegulae yellow, the latter with brown end-hairs. Thorax brown black, with two longitudinal streaks and a posterior spot yellow; pectus with two yellow spots on each side. Legs brown; interior side of the fore coxae yellow. Abdomen brown black; first tergite yellow, with a rectangular brown black spot at the middle; second to sixth segments (incl.) with yellow postsegmental girdles dilated on sternites. Wings hyaline, with black borders and veins. Length of the forewing: 14 mm.

In the forewing the subcostal area, the space between the veins M_1 and M_2 (the latter vein with a small hyaline spot at the base above), the exterior wing border with an interior tooth between the veins Cu_1 and Cu_2 , and the exterior third of dorsum, black. The vein Cu_2 bent inward, and this causes the oval form of the hyaline area surrounded by it, by the vein Cu_1 and by the interior tooth of the black wing border. The basal half of the vein A_2 and the greatest part of the supradorsal area yellow scaled; only in the exterior part of this area, above the black wing border, an elongate, hyaline spot. Hindwing with exterior border and the vein Cu_2 black; the middle cell, the whole subcostal area and the dorsum yellow scaled; the area below the middle cell (between the dorsum and the vein C_1) hyaline.

TYPE. Monotype, female, Wau, Morobe district, New Guinea, 4 March, 1932 (H. STEVENS) (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University).

REMARKS. The new species belongs to Section II, C (HAMPSON, 1898). It has a remote likeness with *C. sphenodes* Meyr. but this latter species differs by a somewhat more orange color of the head and body, and the black scaling of wings is more developed. Furthermore, the space between the forewing veins Cu_1 and Cu_2 is in *sphenodes* entirely black.

Ceryx homoeochroma spec. nov.

MALE. Antennae slightly serrate, dark brown, white tipped. Head, patagia, tegulae, and thorax dark brown; pectus with two white patches on each side. Legs brown, with a dull bronze and violet reflection; first joint of middle and hind tarsi whitish. Abdomen smoky-brown, dully opalescent; fifth sternite yellowish banded. Wings brown shot with copper; five white, hyaline spots in the forewing, two in the hindwing. Length of the forewing: 16 mm.

The basal spot (m_1) of the forewing middle-sized, rather broadly crescent; an

almost equally large, roundish spot (m_2) at the middle of the middle cell; a small, dot-like, round spot (m_4) between the base of the vein R_5 and the vein M_1 ; a slightly larger, roundish spot (m_5) between the veins M_2 and M_3 ; a further round spot (m_6), about twice as large, between the veins M_3 and Cu_1 , beneath the preceding spot. Hindwing with an oval spot below the middle of the middle cell, and a second round spot, twice as large, between the veins M_3 and Cu_2 .

TYPE. Monotype, male, Fort de Kock, 920 m, Sumatra, October, 1913, (E. JACOBSON) (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden).

REMARKS. Similar to *C. transitiva* (Wkr.), especially to its f. *vanderpolli* Rothsch., but the frons and patagia not white; abdomen without basal patches and a band on the fifth tergite.

The hindwing venation of the new species is somewhat peculiar: a trace of the reduced vein M_2 is present which is long stalked with the coincident veins M_3 and Cu_1 and connate with them at termen. This feature might be regarded as a transition to the genus *Amata* F. where the vein M_2 is normally developed. The systematic position of the new species is in Section II, C, b (HAMPSON, 1898) to which *transitiva* also belongs.

Ceryx riouensis spec. nov.

MALE. Antennae simple, black (tips broken). Head black; frons and streaks behind eyes orange. Patagia orange; tegulae black, with orange shoulders. Thorax (very damaged) with orange seen only as traces at the middle, and with orange on the posterior edge; pectus with two yellow patches on each side. Abdomen black; first tergite orange; second tergite with a few yellow scales at the middle; third to seventh tergites (incl.) with presegmental, narrow orange bands indicated rather at sides; bands of the corresponding sternites broader. Legs brown; interior side of the coxae, a longitudinal streak on femora, and the base of hind tibiae, orange; first joint of tarsi white. Wings brown black with white, hyaline spots, five on the forewing, one on the hindwing; base of wings orange patched; underside of both wings orange scaled at the base along the veins and distally from the spot m_4 of the forewing. Length of the forewing: 12 mm.

The spot (m_2) in the middle cell of the forewing rather elongate-ovate, extended from the base of the vein Cu_2 to discal veins; a larger ovate spot (m_3) below the middle cell, between the veins Cu_2 and A_2 ; elongate-ovate spots (m_4 , m_5 and m_6) in the interspaces of veins R_5 and M_1 , M_2 and M_3 , and M_3 and Cu_1 , at their bases. The single hindwing spot between the veins M_3 and Cu_2 , ovate.

TYPE. Monotype, male, Dorian Island, Riou Archipelago, November, 1923 (K. DAMMERMAN) (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden).

REMARKS. The new species belongs to Section II, C, b, a¹ (HAMPSON, 1898). It is somewhat like *C. bageni* Snell. and *C. exapla* Swinh., but both of the latter have orange bands well developed also on abdominal tergites, and the wing spots are very enlarged and accompanied by extra spots on the forewing.

Ceryx toxopeusi spec. nov.

MALE. Antennae simple, black, white tipped. Head yellow, a black streak between antennae; palpi black. Patagia brownish black, with two yellow patches at the middle. Tegulae yellow, end-hairs long, brownish black. Thorax brownish black, with two lateral yellow streaks being a continuation of the patagia patches and ending in a common, large yellow patch on the posterior thorax edge; pectus yellow. Legs black; coxae yellow; hind femora with longitudinal yellow streaks above and beneath; hind tarsi whitish. Abdomen brownish black; first tergite yellow, with the anterior edge excavate; postsegmental yellow girdles on second to seventh segments (incl.). Wings hyaline, black bordered; these borders are enlarged at apex and occupy also the subcostal area. Length of the forewing: 14 mm.

Forewing yellow patched at the base; all the veins black, the discoidals with a narrow black patch; the black wing border with an obtuse tooth between the veins Cu_1 and Cu_2 ; under surface of fore wing with yellowish scaling of the subcostal area and the vein A_2 . Hindwing with middle cell black; black wing border with a tooth inward from the vein Cu_2 ; veins crossing the hyaline area, yellow.

TYPE. Monotype, male, Emmahaven, Sumatra, 24 December, 1920 (L. J. TOXOPEUS) (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden).

REMARKS. The new species belongs to Section II, C, b, a_1 , b_2 (HAMPSON, 1898). Similar to the male of *C. sumatrensis* Obr. but in the latter species the eyes are black bordered, the pectus with two separate patches on each side, the eighth abdominal segment yellowish scaled, the forewing with a black ray connecting the discal patch with wing borders, and their tooth between the veins Cu_1 and Cu_2 reaching to the middle cell. The forewing spots m_1 and m_3 of *toxopeusi* form a common hyaline area; in *sumatrensis* they are divided by a transverse bar; the border tooth along the hindwing vein Cu_2 does not reach the middle cell as in *sumatrensis*. The new species reminds one also of *C. exapta* (Swinh.) but in that latter only the frons is orange, moreover the patagia and legs are entirely orange, and the area between the forewing veins M_1 and M_2 is filled out by black.

REFERENCE

HAMPSON, G., 1898. — Catal. Lep. Phalaen., vol. 1, p. 35—47.